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DEATH.

On the 21st instant, at 153, Wan Chai Road, at 2.20 a.m., WILLIAM LYSAUCHER, aged 74 years. [767]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22ND, 1910.

A SUGGESTION in which Hongkong cannot but manifest some interest is made editorially by the Singapore Free Press when it recommends that ways and means be found for levying an outgoing capitation tax on the Chinese labour of the Peninsula, which having grown rich and contributed little to the government which made it possible returns with its accumulated wealth to China. Singapore, like Hongkong, finds it increasingly difficult with the passing years to construct an annual budget, especially when a parliamentary majority at home is in a position to dictate on the subject of colonial fiscal arrangements, and the authorities seeking to make ends meet consequently must turn their attention to sources of revenue hitherto unexploited. The early Kings of England had as a rule little to learn in this direction, but their ingenuity and resourcefulness was not always appreciated by their loyal subjects. A poll tax has always held peculiar attractions for those seeking to fill a depleted national exchequer, perhaps because of its simplicity or because of its universality, and this form of assessment, though causing great dissatisfaction in the "good old days" in England, has made its appearance in the colonies and in America, in the former as a source of revenue from races who would otherwise

contribute nothing to the expenses of the established government, and in the latter as a check on undesirable immigration. Though the capitation tax is not a new idea, its suggested application to Malaya is distinctly original, and from the Singapore point of view its possibilities are certainly worth consideration. The writer tells his readers that it was looking at the emigration and immigration returns of the Hongkong Marine Department Report which induced him to regard this population as offering a means of aiding colonial finances, and he points out that these alien Asiatics enter the Malay Peninsula to get all the advantages of steady employment in the numerous great industries, "and when enough money has been made, return to China, its place of origin, either to spend a holiday, or to remain altogether. The Malay Peninsula is now, and perhaps will be in the future to a greater extent, the El Dorado of the unkind, dishevelled looking Chinese yokels who pour into the Colony and the Federated Malay States from Amoy, Swatow, and other ports of Chinese emigration. It cannot be said that in their native Chinese province these men lead happier lives, enjoy a greater relative comfort, are more sure of their daily rice, and receive a complete protection from the law and from petty official exactions, than they do under direct British rule, or the rule of Native Malay Sultans and Rajahs enjoying the benefit of British advice and British departmental organization. It may with truth be asserted that in every respect the average Chinese coolie betters himself immeasurably by emigration into the Malay Peninsula. And he enjoys all the advantages that settled civilisation can give, including the impartial protection of the law, without, except he chooses, paying anything at all in the way of taxation for all these very tangible benefits. These benefits and all the value of the various opportunities of improving his fortunes that even the lowest coolie has at disposal, should justify some small return in the form of taxation towards the outlay on administration." That does not seem an overstatement of the happy conditions which have attracted Chinese labour to Malaya, but when it is indicated that these people receive so many direct benefits from steady employment and ordered government it does not appear to be unfair to expect something from them in return. And so the writer proceeds:

"Unless the Chinese immigrant is a consumer of opium, or, as is now becoming much more likely, a consumer of native or imported liquors, he cannot be said to pay any taxation at all. And as to Municipal rates, only a very microscopic share of these burdens can be paid by him, however indirectly. It seems to us that in equity to the Government and to the other sections of the community, it would be just to try to discover some way by which that very numerous class of the population that remains alien should be made to contribute to the revenue, but not to any greater extent than could be affirmed to be proportionally fair. The happy moment for levying such a modest tax would be when the alien Chinaman goes back to his motherland with his savings, whether he actually takes them with him, or has remitted them through some of the regular channels for despatching money to China." The Echo de Chine draws a dark picture of French commercial enterprise in Java. Slackness and lack of push stand in the way of all progress. At Batavia only are there French firms and they are two in number with branches at Sourabaya and Samarang. Only one of them, so it is alleged, is up-to-date in business methods. As regards shipping, the French flag takes a low place in the list. The only activity to be noted in this direction is the opening of a line of cargo-boats between Java and Saigon in the interests of the rice trade.

Government money to the extent of Y.5,000 is reported to have disappeared in rather curious circumstances a day or two ago. It appears, says the Japan Chronicle, that a Nagasaki bank remitted through a transport company Government funds to the extent of Y.50,000 to the Sasebo branch of the bank. Upon the arrival of the money at its destination it was found that Y.5,000 was missing. It is reported that for some reason or other this amount was specially packed in 50 lots, and loaded in a box as eggs in a goods train, apart from the rest of the fund. No trace has so far been found of the missing money.

A terrible duel took place at Singapore last week between a Chinaman and his wife in their house at the junction of Queen and Arab Streets. Intimation was brought to the police station that a fight was in progress and three European officers—Assistant Superintendent Savi, Acting Inspector Nicol and Sergeant Hillary—rushed to the scene. There a gruesome spectacle presented itself. The man and the woman, exhausted by their wounds, lay in pools of blood on the floor of the dwelling, bleeding copiously from gashes and cuts all over their bodies. The woman's jaw was hacked open right from the neck to the mouth, her head was criss-crossed by a score of deep incisions; and her left arm was torn open. The man was in a little better plight, his neck being the most injured part. Beside the combatants lay their weapons, two heavy sharp choppers, which bore evidence of their bloody work. Both man and woman were removed to the Tan Tock Seng Hospital, where they now lie in a critical state.

Another case of plague, bringing the total up to 13, was reported yesterday.

We understand that the *Aravata Apac* did not go aground near Shanghai as reported.

We have received from Mr. Leo Cheung a series of excellent photographs taken at the opening of the Seamen's Institute.

The State Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. are the local agents, is now to be known as the State Insurance Company, Limited. The reason of the change is on account of the business of the company being no longer confined to fire insurance. The annual report shows that the company had a successful year's operations in 1909.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

DISASTROUS CYCLONE
IN AMERICA.

LONDON, June 20th.

After Mr. Roosevelt and family left Oyster Bay (near New York) on Saturday a cyclone burst on the crowd of holiday-makers. Boats were capsized, and ten fatalities from lightning and drowning took place, while many were injured.

TURKISH DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, June 20th.

It is reported from Constantinople that Rifaat Pasha stated in the Chamber of Deputies that Britain's attitude to Turkey was of the friendliest, and it was necessary to repudiate assertions to the contrary.

A BYE ELECTION.

LONDON, June 21st.

The bye-election at West Hartlepool has resulted in Sir Christopher Furness, the Liberal candidate, being elected by 6,150 votes, as against 5,993 polled by Mr. Gretton, the Unionist candidate.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, June 21st.

It is officially announced that General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Forces, Major-General Ewart Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar.

The effect of the reorganisation scheme is that General Sir John French becomes Inspector-General of the Home Forces.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

LONDON, June 21st.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt junior was married at New York yesterday to Miss Alexander.

A host of guests attended the church and the wedding breakfast, and the streets en route were crowded.

Ex-President Roosevelt's rough riders were in attendance.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

The Observer has mooted the excellent idea that the coronation of King George should take place on Empire Day next year. Two very obvious ideas urge the advisability of such a step, remarks the *Rangoon Gazette*.

To have two events of such wide significance occurring at a very short interval from each other, as would otherwise be the case, would be apt to detract from the effect which it is desirable that such should have; again, they are so closely identified with each other that to celebrate them coincidentally would send such a thrill of loyalty throughout the Empire as nothing else could possibly evoke.

For India it is perhaps unfortunate that Empire Day should fall exactly when it does, for there is not rain in May there is sure to be excessive heat. But practically the same objection might be brought against any summer day at home.

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

At the fourth annual meeting Sir Worthy B. Percival, who presided, said that the net profit after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £10,125, and adding the balance brought forward they had a total of £19,262, which they proposed should be carried forward.

Although some shareholders who had expected a dividend might be inclined to dissent from this proposal, he felt that upon consideration they would recognize that the company proposed what was the best calculated to strengthen the bank and conserve the true interests of the shareholders. During the year the company had established themselves in temporary premises at Tokyo, and had recently purchased a site in that city for the erection of permanent premises.

When these were completed they would probably make Tokyo their head office in Japan, instead of Yokohama. The outlook for trade in Japan was distinctly better, and the exports for the current year would show a large increase over the previous ones. The harvest had been abundant, and there were market indications that the business depression, which had been so active for the last two years, was passing away, and with returning confidence the demand for money was beginning to increase and trade to improve.

The ambition of Japan was to become the workshop of the East, and he trusted that that country would prosper and that the bank would prosper with it.

The report was adopted.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Colonel Sir Joseph Fayrer, P.M.O., Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Williams, Mr. Ng Hon Tse, Sir Lau Chu Pak, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

MARKET IMPROVEMENTS.

The HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT submitted a minute a minute relative to converting the Des Vœux Road market into a store for dust and water carts. In it he proposed that the Des Vœux Road Market (temporarily the Western Market) should be closed as a market as soon as possible and converted into a store for the dust and water carts of the Central District, numbering 15 in all. These of present were kept in the straits, and exposed to sun and rain and pestilential larvae, the brass portions of the water carts receiving particular attention. The market was pronounced a failure as a retail market by the Registrar-General in 1907, and since then it had been retained as a store for poultry and vegetables. It brought in \$1,632 per annum. This rent would be lost, but would be more than recovered by the rents obtained from the new fruit market south of the old harbour office, which would be opened in July. The revenue of the new market would be roughly \$2,400 per annum. The only serious question arising from the closing of the market was the provision of new stores or stalls for the poultrymen. It was proposed to convert the space occupied by the main north gate of the new Western Market into two stalls which would be available for rejected poultry dealers. The pork stalls could be provided for in the Central Market, but the positions would probably not be accepted as they were not good.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—Let some of the present stalls used for chandlery in the Central Market be offered to the rejected poultry dealers.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I agree with the proposals.

The PRESIDENT said his proposal was, instead of pulling down the building at present used as a market, to convert it into a cart shed. The place was opened in 1905 so as to relieve the congestion at the old Western Market, and it was kept open until the new market was finished in 1907. As a fact, this place had never been a success, and the Registrar-General, who had charge of the markets at that time, agreed that it was a failure. Before the market could be used for the purpose to which the President wanted to put it, a much-needed store, he wished members to record their votes that the place was no longer required as a market. Just outside the Dairy Farm, near St. Paul's College, there were fifteen or sixteen carts exposed to wind, rain or sun, and the cost of repairs to them was very great. He wanted to house all those carts in the Des Vœux Road market. In the East provision would be made by taking over the old No. 1 Police Station stables, which, at the end of this month, would be converted into bullock stables and a store for the Sanitary Board carts.

Mr. HOOPER quite approved of the market being used for the purpose suggested. The only point was, he thought, that they would be turning out people who carried on business there. The President had just stated that room could be found for them in the Central Market, but he (the speaker) did not know there were any vacant stalls there.

The PRESIDENT said the biggest man in the Des Vœux Road market, who had something like ten stalls, was to be removed into the stall about which a petition had been forwarded to the Board. The remaining men would be removed into the New Western Market.

Mr. HOOPER—Do I understand that those who will be ejected by the conversion of this market into a store will be provided for?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

The proposal that the market be closed and converted into a store for dust and water carts was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT then proposed that the north gate of the new Western Market be closed and converted into two poultry stalls.

Mr. HOOPER—That is the one on Connaught Road?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—That is one of the main entrances. Do you think that is advisable with all the staff coming in from the Praya?

The PRESIDENT—It is never used. There is a money-changer there, and usually a coolie or two sleeping, and a few more gambling round the corner.

Mr. HOOPER—with the permission of the Board?

The PRESIDENT—With the permission of the police, I presume.

Mr. HOOPER—Very wicked!

The PRESIDENT—We will have still two entrances on the Connaught Road side, so there will be absolutely no block.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded the motion, which was agreed.

THE NEW KOWLOON MARKET.

A plan of the proposed classification of stalls for the new Kowloon Market was submitted.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL submitted a minute with reference to the arrangement of the stalls and asked what European and Chinese population in the market intended to serve?

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I presume that once the market is opened, hawkers will be prevented from selling within a certain distance of it.

The PRESIDENT—The market is intended to serve the European and Chinese population at Tsimshau Tsui.

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The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Yes, but what size is it?

The PRESIDENT—I don't know; that is more a matter for the officer in charge of statistics.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The European population is very small, is it not?

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I should imagine the European population preponderates there.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT suggested that the original scheme should be carried out, and if necessary it could be modified later.

This was agreed to.

COMPLAINT FROM THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to a public latrine in Gillies Avenue, Hung Hom.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—I am sorry to notice that the A.M.O.H. of Kowloon says that Bye-law No. 7 is practically a dead letter. I have visited this latrine at 5.30 p.m. and found it a great offence to the neighbourhood. It should certainly be removed elsewhere.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—which was there first: the latrine or the dock residences?

The PRESIDENT stated that this correspondence emanated from the manager of the Dock Company, who pointed out that this latrine in the neighbourhood of the residences of the Hung Hom Docks was a great nuisance

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 21st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PRIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

EUROPEAN SURVEYOR CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.

The trial of John Grant, an ex-engineer in the Public Works Department, who was indicted on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, was concluded. Accused pleaded not guilty, and his case was considered by the following jury:—W. King (foreman), C. E. Tynan, E. H. Thill, M. A. Figueiredo, P. J. West, A. P. Storrie and S. H. Michael.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, senior, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and accused was defended by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner.

His Lordship, at the outset, said he did not think Mr. Potter had put the question to prosecutor as to whether he swore that defendant was the man.

Mr. Potter—I cross-examined him.

His Lordship—You did not put the definite question. Is that the man?

Mr. Potter—Perhaps not, my Lord.

His Lordship—I noticed it particularly.

Mr. Potter—I challenged the identification all through. If I am bound in any way by not having put a question such as that, the Crown is doubly bound by not having put the question at all to the prisoner.

Mr. Potter then concluded his address.

His Lordship, in directing the jury, referred to the studied moderation of the learned Counsel for the Crown in putting forward the case. The jurors should not be led away, however, into considering that the Crown had a weak case, and they were not to be guided in favour of the prisoner. Neither were they to be led away in favour of the prisoner by the exuberant confidence which Counsel for the prisoner had displayed. In transactions between Europeans and Chinese the jurors should try to bring the law down to the standard of intellect and understanding of the Chinaman who alleged that he had been fraudulently deceived. It was not words alone which constituted evidence in questions of crime, more especially of false pretences. There might be a great deal of action which accompanied the words. The jury had to consider the circumstances in which the words were spoken, and the attitudes taken by the person by whom they were spoken. It was not a case of false pretences if a man promised to pay and did not carry out his promise. It would be for the jury to say for what reason the prosecutor gave the prisoner the ring, and before they could come to the conclusion that it was "because he looked and spoke like a gentleman," they must consider the whole of the man's evidence. It was perfectly clear that some definite impression must have been conveyed to Wang Hing's mind by what was said, and he had told them what it was. The jury had to come to the conclusion whether Wang Hing parted with the ring or not, and if so, whether he parted with it to the prisoner. Then, assuming they were satisfied that the facts did occur, were they satisfied with the police sergeant's evidence. If so, there was a direct statement by the prisoner which would be sufficient to convict him on the facts, apart from the question of law. The sergeant's statement was challenged, and he did not make a note of it at the time. His Lordship was not clear what the police regulations were: whether they required that a statement should be taken down absolutely at the moment, or whether it was sufficient that the sergeant should record it as soon after as he possibly could. If a man said anything after being properly cautioned, that could be used in evidence against him, and he had to stand or fall by it. There was considerable similarity between the statements of the prisoner and Sergeant Appleton, and it was for the jury to believe whether Sergeant Appleton gave an accurate statement. A good deal had been made of the fact that Counsel for the Crown did not cross-examine the prisoner, but his Lordship thought the language had been a little overdrawn. The jury had to decide whether they believed the evidence given by the prisoner on oath, or whether they believed the statement made by Sergeant Appleton.

The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and on returning into Court the foreman announced that they found the prisoner not guilty by a majority of five to two.

Accused was discharged.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Cheung Kai was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—J. G. Garraway (foreman), R. G. Catriek, S. B. Israel, C. A. dos Remedios, R. Perry, A. A. dos Remedios and A. W. Miller.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, senior, conducted the case for the Crown, and prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Potter said the facts in the case were short and simple. The deceased and his master were coppersmiths who came from Macao to this Colony. It would be proved that when they came here attempts were made to induce them to subscribe to the Coppersmiths' Guild here, and that in fact they did not subscribe. It might have been that in consequence of that the assault took place which led to deceased's death.

It would be proved that deceased was assaulted, and the doctor would say that his death was caused as the result of this assault. There was only one eye-witness of the assault, a middle-aged woman, and her story was corroborated by the statement made by the deceased shortly before his death, inasmuch as the deceased said that he was assaulted, and that the prisoner was one of the number who assaulted him, but he did not see who struck the blow. If he lied the woman when she said she saw the deceased strike the deceased, it would be the duty

of the jury to find the prisoner guilty. On the other hand, if they did not put reliance necessary to convict in her story, they would acquit him. After hearing the evidence, if they had reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, it would be their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit him.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

ROBBERY.

Li Chun, a lungku, was indicted on a charge of robbery. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—W. L. Patten (foreman), A. G. Botelho, W. Robinson, A. E. Wells, F. Abraham, J. Peacock and A. E. Asper.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, and accused was not defended.

Mr. Alabaster informed the Court and jury that this was a serious case and one which required deep attention both from the point of view of the prisoner and from the point of view of the Crown, because the prisoner happened to be a police constable. He was charged with stealing £24.70. The facts were not difficult, although some of them would be in dispute. On April 7th the prisoner and number of other men in plain clothes, who were understood to be constables because they carried truncheons, and who represented themselves as constables, went to a brothel at Yau-mati. There they saw certain people playing a game for money, and the prisoner said he would arrest them for gambling. The intruders then searched the people who were playing, took their money, and departed without changing them. The people who were playing did not at once make a report to the police because they naturally thought they would be arrested, and in fact, one of them had left the Colony. The prisoner set up an alibi, saying that at the time this occurrence took place he was on duty in uniform, and there was evidence of the fact that he ought to have been on duty in uniform. It was for the jury to say, after hearing the evidence, whether or not the defendant had time to change his uniform. The case for the Crown was further strengthened by the interpreter at the Police Station, who messaged with the defendant, saying that some days afterwards the defendant had openly boasted of what he had done in that affair.

After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Chan Lam and Cheng Shu were charged with armed robbery. Both pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were called:—R. Scudder (foreman), F. M. Lane Crawford, J. H. Taggart, A. Abraham, A. H. de Arculus, E. Howard and J. Peacock.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, senior, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Slade, in opening, stated that the two prisoners were charged with breaking and entering a house in Wing On Street. At night the Des Voeux Road end of this street was closed by a gate, only the other end remaining open. It was a short street, and the house where the robbery was alleged to have taken place was at the Des Voeux Road end. It was, in fact, numbered as being in Des Voeux Road, although it was actually in Wing On Street. It appeared that some time between 4 and 5 a.m. a district watchman stationed in the street saw three men walk down it, and eventually enter a house. He returned to the Queen's Road end, and a short time afterwards heard the cry of "thieves." On looking round he saw a man coming out of the house and caught him. Meanwhile, the second man escaped, while the third was caught in the house, having apparently just gone through the door leading to the first floor. The back door had been forced open, and at the bottom of the stairs were found three knives, two gags, some pepper and other articles. There could be no mistake as to the identity of the man, because each of them admitted that he was there. Substantially, their excuse was that they went into the house to look for a friend. Nothing was actually stolen, because they were disturbed, but it would be for the jury to decide whether or not, on the evidence before them, the story of the defendants was true, or whether they went to the house for the purpose of committing robbery.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, and his Lordship sentenced each to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 21st at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in Vladivostok and over the N.E. coast of China and fallen slightly elsewhere.

The depression remains over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan, and the high pressure still extends Westwards from the Bonins towards the S.E. coast of China.

Pressure is relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea.

Moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

S.E. and E. Hongkong & Neighbourhood winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood winds, moderate; fair.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Canton, June 18th.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

People living in the Shun Tak District are having a bad time of it just now owing to the activity of the secret societies. This district is a somewhat turbulent one and a large number of the inhabitants are members of the Triad Society, the Dagger League and many others. While professedly anti-dynastic these societies are little more than confederations of thieves. Latterly men have been shot dead while working in the fields; in one case a man was captured and his ears cut off, while toll is laid on all cargo boats passing through the district. The headmen are afraid to move in the matter, as they fear the vengeance of the societies. The Viceroy has lately issued notices offering a free pardon to anyone who will resign his membership, but such is the system of terror with which these associations rule their members that very few have taken advantage of the offer.

OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

When the riots occurred at the beginning of the year it was found that two military officers, one a general and the other a colonel, had been missing in their duty and had shown no ability or tact in dealing with the mutinous troops.

Their conduct was reported to Peking and after a long delay they were cited to appear before a military court in the capital. A few days ago they were handed over to the Nam Hoi Magistrate, and under his direction sent to Peking. The Viceroy, who is not exactly a popular man, has fallen foul with certain sections of the community regarding this matter. It appears that the families of these disgraced officers were not in a very prosperous state, and His Excellency commanded that the sum of five hundred taels should be paid to each family out of the funds of the Provincial Military Bureau to enable them to return to their native place. The native Press comments strongly in adverse terms on his proceeding.

A MISSING BRIDE.

A Boston woman living here had a son for whom she had purchased a bride. Presents were sent to the bride's boat and the money paid over, and all was in readiness for the ceremony. The day before the wedding, however, the woman was told that the girl had vanished and could not be found. The woman was terribly angry, and called in the assistance of the police. The girl and her people have not yet been found, but the police have arrested the go-between, and also the latter's father and brother.

TO BUY A YAMEN.

The office of Wongkong Brigadier General has been abolished, and there is therefore no further use for the yamen, which is said to be an exceptionally large one. A syndicate of merchants has come forward with a plan to purchase it from the Government for a sum of 15,000 taels, and convert it into a factory. The matter was laid before the Viceroy, who has referred it to the consideration of the Provincial Treasurer.

NEW FIRE BRIGADES.

Nearly all the fire brigades of this city are under the control of various Kai-fong who raise the money necessary for their support. Two brigades, however, are under the control of the police, one being established in the old city and the other in the western suburb. The Taotai of Police considers that there should be well-appointed brigades established in all parts of the city under the control of the police. Estimates of the expense of these brigades are being prepared, and it is likely that before long the brigades will be established. The idea is an excellent one, for the present brigades are not by any means good and the appliances used by them primitive in the extreme.

On Honam island, if a large congregation occurs engines have to be transported from the opposite bank of the river, thus losing a considerable amount of time. Should the scheme under consideration be sanctioned by the authorities it is the Taotai's intention to establish the first branch in Honam.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

The services of doctors trained in Western methods of medical science are slowly becoming more and appreciated. The better class of people are beginning to find out that the native medico with his pulse-feeling methods and supreme ignorance of physiology or anatomy is not a person to be trusted, and the numbers of young men who are now studying Western methods is a sign that the native doctor will be long have a good place to go. A number of gentlemen and merchants in Shun Tak have proposed a scheme for the erection of a large hospital for the use of the district. This building is to be equipped with all modern appliances in the Western method and the doctors to be men who have studied their profession abroad.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 21st at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in Vladivostok and over the N.E. coast of China and fallen slightly elsewhere.

The depression remains over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan, and the high pressure still extends Westwards from the Bonins towards the S.E. coast of China.

Pressure is relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea.

Moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

S.E. and E. Hongkong & Neighbourhood winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood winds, moderate; fair.

THE V.R.C.

The reports of the various sub-committees of this club will be found of interest.

The report of the Boat House Sub-Committee states that during the season "greater enthusiasm" has been shown in the Rowing Section, inasmuch as we have been able to revive the Victoria Regatta which was held early in December, and the whole was successful, and we trust will be carried on in future years with increased activity. During the season we received an invitation from the Canton Rowing Club to compete in their Regatta and had four goods crews in training to send up, but, unfortunately, this event was postponed. The Hongkong Regatta was also held this season, but we regret we are unable to report much on this as competition was not great. One Four-Oared race took place early in the season and, as before, proved instrumental in bringing forward several new oarsmen, and we trust that more of these Scratch Races may be held. The condition of the Boats is fairly good, and three new sets of oars are urgently needed and should be ordered at once. In conclusion, we would mention our inability to compete fairly in Interport Races owing to the want of a fine Four-Oared Boat.

The report of the Bath-House Sub-Committee states: The swimming season of 1909 proved a success in every way, although the condition of the water left much to be desired. The new swimming bath is well under way, and, when completed, will be opened by a special water fete.

The Water Polo Shield Competition again provided excellent sport and keen rivalry. The Shield was won by the team entered by the V.R.C., their opponents in the final game being the H.K.C.Y. Teams from the R.G.A., R.E. and A.D.B. Regiments also competed.

The Annual Aquatic Sports were held on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th September, and proved exceptionally interesting, owing to the presence of a Swimming Team from Shanghai. All the important events were declared Interport, the result being in most cases a keen contest between our visitors and the local men. The latter, however, won the major portion of the events, and thereby secured the Flag. Shanghai secured the long distance races, namely ½ mile, ¾ mile, and 6 lengths, this being due to the splendid performance of Mr. R. W. McCabe, whose graceful swimming was admired by all.

The report of the Gymnasium Sub-Committee states that the Gymnasium has been kept in the usual good condition throughout the year. They have to reiterate their regret that this section of the Club House is not made more use of by members. It is decidedly discouraging to the Committee in their efforts to popularise the Gymnasium when they find the members are apathetic and irresponsible. The instructor, Sergt. Link, has been very regular in his attendance and has conducted classes in the usual popular manner.

A new feature introduced into the Gymnasium during the period under review was a boxing tournament which was organised, and a certain amount of success was obtained financially and otherwise. The committee desire to extend their sincere thanks to the gentlemen who so kindly assisted them in varius capacities, and trust that they will in future assist them as readily as they have done in the past.

The service was on the lines of one of the forms recommended by the Archbishop Canterbury. It began after a short voluntary by the reading of the verse "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and two others; then the Psalm "The Lord is my shepherd" was sung by the choir, which was followed by the prayers set down for the occasion and an anthem. The short sermon preached by the Chaplain was most impressive, going to the hearts of all those present, his allusion to the sincere sympathy expressed by all classes of the population in this country with the British people in their bereavement and the grateful appreciation of it by the latter, greatly pleasing our German friends. The Dead March in Saul concluded the memorial service, after which the National Anthem "God save the King" hailed the accession of the new Sovereign.

Strange to say that, whereas the news of King Edward's sudden illness had produced a general feeling of uneasiness on the stock exchanges and in commercial circles, the announcement of his death imparted a steady tone to all markets, the result no doubt to the spontaneous exhibition or sympathy by all nations, marred by no discordant note.

The "International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners" has just published their annual return of the number of spindles owned by members of their association on March 1st. It comprises 65,095,806 self-spinners and 54,058,603 ring spinners, of which 19,170,572 are for Egyptian Cotton and 99,953,158 for American, East Indian and other descriptions. There were at that time 2,271,923 new spindles in course of installation, of which

NOTICE

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P.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12.

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5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHEAP SALE.

PIECE GOODS AND CLOTHS.

KAM SAN,
88, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"POONA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THIS BISH in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1910.

INTIMATIONS

G. 29 E.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, the Supply of Water to the Rider-Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider-Mains into operation and that the Water will be Turned On to each Rider-Main daily for Two Consecutive Hours. Information as to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Office of the WATER AUTHORITY or REGISTRAR-GENERAL or at the TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

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VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Gymnasium of the Club, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 5.45 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1909.

R. L. BRIDGER,
Acting Hon. Secretary &
Hongkong, 21st June, 1910.

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T. & R. BOOTE, LTD.

TILES.

THE Undersigned have now in Stock a Quantity of FLOOR TILES and White and Cream GLAZED TILES, particulars of which may be had on application.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

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THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

By the use of

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,

SIEMSSSEN & Co.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden Lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam Hoists, Litterwood Steam Pipe Driver, Diving Pump and Dress, Hand Grate, Captain, Hand Winches, Driving Pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch Bolts, Barrel Bolts, Galvanized Spikes, Pile Shoe Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws, Difference Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel Channels, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns (suitable for building construction), White-washing Machines, Canvass Sewing Machine, Patent Fire Escape, "WELL'S" Light, "Kerosene" Light, Acetylene Lamps, Hand Pump, Theodolite and Levelling Staff, Roneo Duplicator, Comprometer, Telescop (on tripod), Office Desks and Cupboards;

One 17 B.H.P. OIL ENGINE (Kynoch).

Apply to— HUGHES & HOUGH,
Articulators.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

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NOW ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVIEWED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910.

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FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOT 31 and 36, at PEAY EAST, Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PEAY EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

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BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons

enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

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BULBS at 90 per box

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Can obtain at London price from
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

245 and 249, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

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TO LET

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

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TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

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TO LET.

GODOWN, in Holland Street, Kennedy Town.

Apply to— CHATER & MODY.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

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TO LET.

A HOUSE in Weng Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAETHROO, No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFTON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Conduit Road.

HING LOONG STREET, 2nd fl., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

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TO LET.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Bankers may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. E. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

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TO LET.

N. O. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1910.

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TO LET.

N. O. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to— ARATOON V. APOE & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910.

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TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Room suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to— DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910.

[195]

TO LET.

N. O. 156, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.

ALSO OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply—MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

[1706]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to— MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910.

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TO LET.

KING'S BUILDING.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

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TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Hand Stand at the Avenida.

Apply— C. A. R. D'ASSUMPÇÃO.

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Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.

26 26

Freedom from
Skin Irritation.

26 26



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WINCARNS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.



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Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before.
"WINCARNS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
what cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

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Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

We (*Straits Times*) have not at our disposal a sufficiency of reliable information to justify us in saying whether the re-grant of the Canton opium monopoly is a breach of treaty rights or not. It is so described in the statements of the Bombay merchants, who are very deeply concerned, and there does not appear to be any doubt that, if no effective representations are made, enormous losses will be suffered by a great many large dealers, and the Indian public revenue will suffer also. There are a certain number of people who maintain that the ruin of all who engage in such trades as the production and sale of opium or alcoholic liquors is a matter for rejoicing, because they regard such trading as in itself a crime against society. They have no great warrant for that view than a Chinese crowd has when it murders a few missionaries as a protest against the iniquity of practicing doctrines contrary to so much of the thought of ancestors. When a demand for any article exists, the traders who supply it have a responsibility which begins and ends with perfectly honest dealing. Some people have so great a repugnance to flesh diets that they put the butcher on a lower scale than the brewer. There is, in fact, no positive rule by which a moral standard can be set for the trader. Flesh diet in moderation may be good; liquors in moderation may be good also; opium under certain conditions is one of the greatest poisons known to man. It stands at the top of the medicines, quinine perhaps, coming next. If the amount of suffering relieved by the drug were set against the amount of suffering produced by excess, the good might be found to greatly outweigh the evil. The determination of what is right and wrong is not for the trader, but for governments acting under expert medical advice. We have a right, therefore, to insist that the tender should be fairly dealt with, whatever the thing he deals in, if that thing is not expressly prohibited by law. When the Imperial Government accepted the view that the Chinese Government honestly desired to put an end to opium smoking, mutual agreement was entered into that India should gradually diminish cultivation so as to cease altogether in a period of ten years. China undertook simultaneously to reduce the area planted within her own dominions, as there would be clear proof of her bona fide purpose. There is no need to question the sincerity of what has been done in China with regard to stoppage of poppy growing. It may have been in excess of what was promised, or it may have been less. The ten-year term under the arrangement, however, must be respected. In the opinion of the best authorities, it would be impossible to stamp out the habit in a less period than that without doing more harm than good; and until the period expires, China is bound by every law of fair dealing to let the traders take advantage of it for winding up their businesses and finding new ways of employing their capital.

But there is a section in China which grudges the share of profit upon opium that goes to foreigners, and desires to exclude the Indian supplies, so that those who manage the opium departments of the government may have a monopoly to deal with. Against that it is the duty of the British Government to protest most strongly. If China believes that the opium habit can be stamped out in less time than ten years, it is her duty to go formally to the British Government with suitable representations on the subject, and we do not doubt that they would receive the most favourable consideration. It is the very sincere wish of England and of India to have quite done with a business which causes infinite pain and misunderstanding, and, though the sacrifice already made has been great, a final effort would be made cheerfully if the need of it were obvious. Let us not forget, however, that corruption is almost universal in Chinese official quarters, and that a great many officials are finding the amount of attention that is given to opium extremely embarrassing. They know quite well that the moment the import of opium ceases this attention will cease also, and afterwards they can manipulate supplies and prices entirely to suit their own ends. We are not anti-opiumists, but if we were, this point would not escape our observation, and we should consider it a very grave disadvantage to let the forces of trade be throttled before the home sources of supply have been practically extinguished also. The value of foreign interest, and close watching of all that is being done, is a most important means contributing to the destruction of the traffic by easy, safe stages. Undoubtedly some of the best men in China are intent on stamping out cultivation, but even the Chinese themselves admit that obedience to the Imperial decree has not been uniform, and that the traffic still flourishes in many quarters. It offers unique opportunities of personal enrichment to highly placed officials, and the people are quite content to ignore official lapses provided they can get their favourite drug on less onerous terms than are contemplated by the regulations made at Peking. If the grant of the Canton monopoly is contrary to treaties, it should be resisted with the utmost vigour. Everyone, even the opium merchants, will be relieved when the ten years' period comes to an end, for there has been a good deal of wild speculative business. If the Chinese care to go on cultivating the poppy when India has ceased doing so, we shall regard that as a matter concerning themselves, and shall be free from the accusation of "profiting by a nation's depravity." But, for the present, we have a right and a duty to insist on strict adhesion to the agreement.

THE ART OF WORKING METALS
IN JAPAN.

Things Japanese being of particular interest at the moment, there was a large attendance at a general meeting of the Institute of Metals at Story's-rate, St. James's Park, when Professor W. Gowland read a paper on "The Art of Working Metals in Japan". He said that the subject presented to the metallurgist and craftsman unique modes of dealing with metals and extracting and purifying them, and adapting them by simple processes to practical and ornamental uses. Gold, silver, copper, iron and tin were the only substances recognized as metals proper by the early Chinese and Japanese writers. Gold was "the King of Metals" because it never rusted and could be melted many times without appreciable loss of weight. The Japanese wore shiffl washers of gold, and succeeded where modern methods could not be profitably applied. The old gold washers received no wages because they were regarded as property paid by the dust which adhered to their clothes. Sometimes a rugger also adhered. Gold on copper was used to ornament temples, and this led early travellers to imagine that there was a large quantity of gold in the country. There was no mint in Japan until the sixteenth century; the first coin was valued at sixteen guineas, and contained several ounces of gold. Gold was only alloyed with silver, and not with copper, and the coins were therefore nearly white in colour. The gold colour was given to them by removing the silver from the upper surface. Silver had been in use in Japan for many centuries. Copper was added to silver as an alloy. Silver was cast by being melted in earth furnaces with charcoal, and cast in limon moulds in water. Silver and copper articles were given the appearance of real silver by the outer surface having

a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children 2 to 12 years of age.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

AGENCIES:

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA

OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMUYAMADA,

Collars.

SOLE AGENTS for KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO

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HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,

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MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,

KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"

Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Eng.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEADING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

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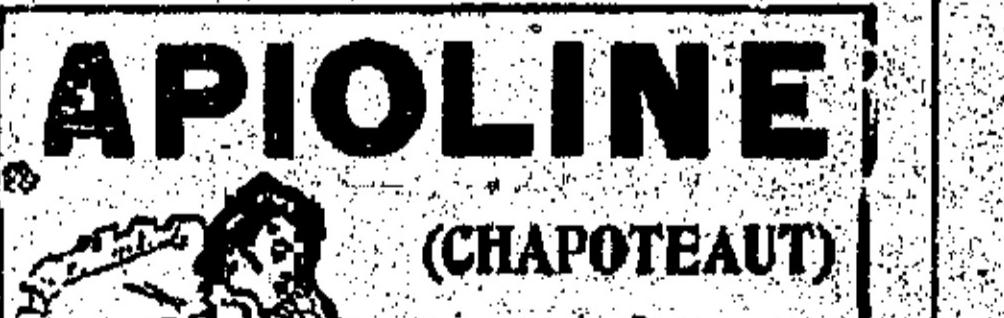
LADIES' SATE REHYDRY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, Steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vicrienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.



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For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, Steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vicrienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delta left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here to-day at about 6 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Amur str. Catherine Appear from Calcutta left Singapore on the 16th inst. p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Indo-China str. Nansang left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 12th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

The Indo-China str. Ausang left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 17th inst. and is due here about the 3rd prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Mongolia will be despatched from Manila for Hongkong on the 23rd inst. and is due at this port on the 26th inst. at daylight.

The T.K.K. str. Tenyo Maru from San Francisco left Yokohama on the 20th inst. and is due to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

The P.M. str. Korea left San Francisco on the 7th instant for Hongkong, via Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Luctuus carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 1st inst., left Colombo on the 19th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of India left Vancouver on the 15th inst. a.m. for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. Kaga Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The Danish str. Siam left Sabang on the 14th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Mogul Line str. Lennox left United Kingdom on the 4th instant for Hongkong via Japan.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. Aymeric left Vancouver, B.C., on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The "Ben" Line str. Benarig from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 16th instant for this port.

The O.S.K. str. Seattle Maru from Tacoma left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 13th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 5th prox.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Chihli, from Haiphong, Mr. Soflett. Per Daibighshire, from Shanghai, Mr. John Dawson.

Per Kwangtak, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Malcolm.

Per Marche, from Haiphong, Mr. R. I. Dassanay, Capt. Laubie, MacDonald, Bichmond and Missel.

Per Tsingtao, from Melbourne, Mrs. Connor, Miss Diamond, Capt. Bestach, Master Adams, Messrs. Price, H. Dawson, E. O. Murphy, W. Westland, Donovan, Beets, Snodgrass, Kagon and Edward.

Per Rubi, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Thayer, Lt. and Mrs. Cayron, Capt. and Mrs. Eastman, Miss C. Patten, Mr. W. F. Barney, Mr. A. L. Ammon, Mr. S. G. Rand, Mrs. Richmond, Mr. C. N. Mantoff, Mr. S. J. Riordan, Dr. and Mrs. Carl, Mr. G. A. Bonew, Mr. O. W. Nesbitt, Mr. S. M. Gasth and infant, Rev. F. Gimmar, Rev. C. Aranyi, Mr. Jas. Lt. J. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Chang.

DEPARTED.

Per Tonkin, for Japan, Mr. S. L. Brown, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mr. J. N. Maister, Mr. Coastaline, Mr. A. M. Wedd, Lt. C. R. Shannon, Mr. P. S. H. Potts, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. D. J. Gosselin, Mr. A. Marquess, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. D. W. Krab, Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Mercad, Capt. Ribault, Miss Simon and Mr. Attwood.

Per Asia Maru, for Seattle, &c., Miss Goggin, Miss Stewart, Miss D. Turford, Mr. Duloe, Mr. V. Pilgrim, Capt. and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. J. Abe, Mr. Parpart, Mr. Brandl, Lt. A. P. W. Wedd, Lt. C. R. Shannon, Mr. P. S. H. Potts, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. D. J. Gosselin, Mr. A. Marquess, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. D. W. Krab, Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Mercad, Capt. Ribault, Miss Simon and Mr. Attwood.

Per Tokio, for Japan, Mr. S. L. Brown, Mr. D. MacDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. J. Abe, Mr. Parpart, Mr. Brandl, Lt. A. P. W. Wedd, Lt. C. R. Shannon, Mr. P. S. H. Potts, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. D. J. Gosselin, Mr. A. Marquess, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. D. W. Krab, Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Mercad, Capt. Ribault, Miss Simon and Mr. Attwood.

Per Tonkin, for Japan, Mr. S. L. Brown, Mr. D. MacDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. J. Abe, Mr. Parpart, Mr. Brandl, Lt. A. P. W. Wedd, Lt. C. R. Shannon, Mr. P. S. H. Potts, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. D. J. Gosselin, Mr. A. Marquess, Mr. and Mrs.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, DALN	POONA	5 P.M., 22nd June	Freight only.
CHINWANTO, FUKW, and HANKEW	Capt. A. F. Vines, R.N.R.	June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	D'light, 23rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 25th June	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	Capt. S. Barcham	June	Advertisement.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, JAVA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Thompson	About 30th June	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, Noon.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS-DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 26th June, D'light

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 28th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. Stewart	WEDDAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. Stewart	SUNDAY, 26th June, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

During the Month of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "SIAM"		On 23rd June.
COPENHAGEN and BALISTIC PORTS "NIPPON"		First half of July.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "INDIEN"		End of July.

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

[6]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 23rd June, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE-PENANG & CALCUTTA	"POOKSANG"	Wednesday, 6th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUINSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sol. Ext. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGER. [14]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Daylight
MARSHALL ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 20th July, at Daylight

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
	SADO MARU Capt. S. Hidemitsu	7,000	SATURDAY, 16th July, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Nagino	7,000	THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 4 P.M.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura	6,000	WED'DAY, 29th June, at 5 P.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	5,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Noon.

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1ST & 2ND CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.
ALL WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.
ALUMINIUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.
GEBRUEDER SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76.
For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE 960.

43-51 POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:—
Date of Despatch from London Date due in Hongkong Vessel

1st instant. To-morrow Linen.

The Delta, with the English mail of the 27th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 17th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here-to-day. The parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 18th of May and for despatch overland on the 25th of May.

TO	PER	DATE
Sutow, Amoy and Aping	Wednesday, 22nd	9.00 A.M.
Sutow, Amoy and Kooching	Wednesday, 22nd	9.00 A.M.
Sutow	Wednesday, 22nd	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Wednesday, 22nd	11.00 A.M.
Hanoi	Wednesday, 22nd	11.00 A.M.
Dembighshire	Wednesday, 22nd	11.00 A.M.
Quarta	Wednesday, 22nd	11.00 A.M.
Singora	Wednesday, 22nd	1.00 P.M.
Sui Tai	Wednesday, 22nd	1.15 P.M.
Chiquet	Wednesday, 22nd	3.00 P.M.
Poona	Wednesday, 22nd	4.00 P.M.
Ceylon Maru	Wednesday, 22nd	4.00 P.M.
Delta	Wednesday, 22nd	5.00 P.M.
Manche	Thursday, 23rd	8.00 A.M.
Buian Maru	Thursday, 23rd	9.00 A.M.
Hangchow	Thursday, 23rd	9.00 A.M.
Huinchow	Thursday, 23rd	1.15 P.M.
Sui Tai	Thursday, 23rd	3.00 P.M.
Chenan	Thursday, 23rd	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 24th	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Friday, 24th	11.00 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Friday, 24th	1.15 P.M.
Sutow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 24th	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Saturday, 25th	10.00 A.M.
Macao	Saturday, 25th	1.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 25th	2.00 P.M.
Malaya, Kobe, Yotschima, Honohulu, Manzanillo, Salina, Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coronel	Saturday, 25th	10.00 A.M.
Hongkong Moru	Saturday, 25th	10.00 A.M.

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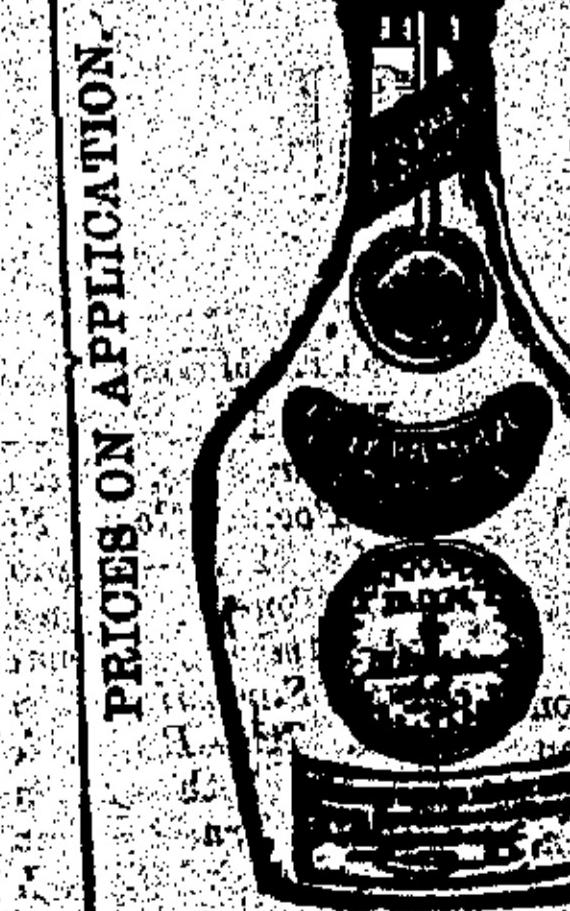
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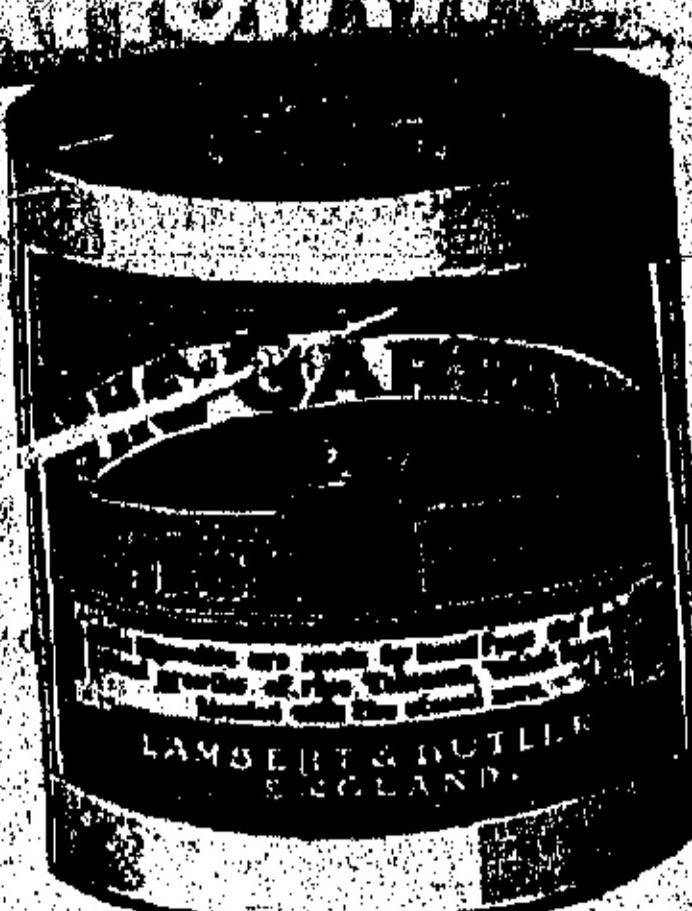
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Tobacco and Cigarettes

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41]

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21ST, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	3,604	12/6	12/6	\$9, sellers
China Banking Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$14, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$83, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinn'g & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 125.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 64.
Laon-Kung-Chow C. Spin & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 73.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$37, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Duck Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$54, sellers
New Asia Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 118.
Penwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$19, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$83, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$160, sellers
Hongkong Ropeway Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115.
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$333	\$24	\$774.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$55, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 110.
Union Insurance Association, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$820, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$195.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$84, sellers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$82, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 107.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	13/10	\$625.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	Frs. 21	all	\$75, sellers
Peak Tramway Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$144.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$150, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$168, buyers
Liaozhou Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$32, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.E. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, sal. & buy.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	prel.	25	66 buy. Tls. 126.10.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	20,000	21	21	95.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$14, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$25, buyers
STOKES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	7	\$3, sellers
Wilkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$62, buyers
A. S. Watch & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Weissmann Limited	3,000	\$10	\$4	\$112, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 shares	\$10	\$10	\$50.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
TRADERS.—				
Singapore and Johores	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.)
Balgevines	—	—</		